THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1796. [Vol. IV.---No. 544.

To the Freeholders of Fairfax County.

ON the first Monday in November next, at the Court-House in the Town of Alexandria, a Poll will be opened to choose a proper person to represent the District, composed of the Counties of Prince William, Stafford, and Fairfax, as an Elector, to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States.

C. TURNER, Sheriff.

September 28, 1796.

To be Let,

ON GROUND RENT FOREVER.

At Public Sale to the highest bidder, on Monday the 10th day of October next,

A number of LOTS of Ground on the South of Duke-Street, extended. The sale to begin precisely at 10 o'clock.

JOHN WEST.

N. B. Those who have contracted for Lots on the premises are requested to attend on that day to receive deeds.

J. W.

Sept. 12.

GEORGE DRINKER and SAMUEL STANSBURY having entered into partnership under the firm of

Drinker and Stansbury,

In the store formerly occupied by George Drinker, have now opened a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Brass Wares, Castings, &c.

White Lead Ground in Oil
Spanish Brown do. do.
Yellow Ochre do. do.

Red lead; Prussian blue; patent yellow; vermilion; verdigrise; chalk; whiting and putty; 7-8, 8-10, 9-11 and 10-12 window glass; powder and shot; copal and common varnish; spirits of turpentine; batters trimmings; aqua fortis; quick silver; logwood and glue; white soap; mould and dipp'd candles; slates; brushes; corks, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A small assortment of DRY GOODS wholesale, consisting of cloths, cassimers muslins, hosiery, modes, nankeens, ribbons &c. July 14.

Thirty Puncheons St. Croix Rum,

Now landing from on board the Schooner Hannah, Capt. Allison, and for sale by

WM. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

Who have as usual, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Fish, Salt, Bar Iron, and Tar

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Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber this morning, an apprentice boy, named JOHN HODGE, a Cooper.—He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, and dark hair, spare neck, and very much knock kneed, and has a large scar on his left ancle occasioned by the kick of a horse. He had on and took with him when he went away, one light coloured cloth coat with figured plated buttons, one white cassimier jacket with plain plated buttons, two pair of nankeen overalls, and one castor hat, all about half worn, also, one check shirt, one fine linen do. and one pair of strong country made shoes, all perfectly new. He has probably made towards Baltimore where his father and mother lives. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him in any jail so that I get him again shall have the above reward, or 20 dollars if delivered to me in Alexandria.

DANIEL CURTIN.

Sept. 27.

A Place wanted.

A Young Gentleman who is a native of France, but speaks the English language, and is acquainted with business, would be glad of employment as a clerk in a Wholesale or Retail Store.——He can produce satisfactory credentials of his ability and integrity. A line directed to A. B. and left with the Printer, will be punctually attended to. Sept. 20.

Blank Manifests for sale at the Printing-Office.

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

TO THE
FREEHOLDERS
OF THE
COUNTIES of LOUDOUN
AND
FAUQUIER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

WHEN I addressed you the first of this month, I had no expectation that I should be obliged to trouble you again in that way; I meant then merely to give you my sentiments, and what would be my conduct, as your Elector, if I was honored with the appointment. I had, indeed, heard that reports were circulated by some that I was a friend to Monarchy, and wished our government changed into one. I knew not whence these reports originated, nor did I think then worth an enquiry. But at our last Loudoun Court, I was told that General MASON had been exhibiting the same charges against me, and this brought to my mind what I had been told three or four years ago, that the same gentleman was at that time propagating the same reports, which circumstance I had really forgotten.—— Fearing that such a tale, when sanctioned by such authority, might make unfavorable impressions on the minds of many, I wrote a note to General MASON, requesting he would furnish me with the circumstances on which he grounded these charges. His answer was "that he had heard Captain GEORGE HITE say that I had, to his relation Mr. ISAAC HITE, expressed an opinion that Monarchy was the form of government best suited to this country;" and the gentleman who delivered me this answer informed me, that General MASON said there were three or four others who had heard me express myself in the same manner. and, if I mistake not, the Revd. Mr. AMOS THOMPSON was mentioned as one of them. If the fact was as it is stated, it does to be sure afford but very slender proof that I wished to change this government into a Monarchy; but it is not true in the manner there seems to be a wish that it should be understood. With respect to Mr. HITE it is now upwards of two years and an half since I saw him. He then called at my house on his return from Alexandria, and told me, with some appearance of joy, that Mr. MADISON had carried in Congress one of his famous resolutions. I thought I saw in these resolutions an evident intention of dragging us into the European war; I thought too, from the debates in Congress, and some votes which passed about the same time, that the advocates for these resolutions had a design upon the government, either to dissolve the Union or bring about a radical change; these fears I mentioned to Mr. HITE, who defended (his brother-in-law) Mr. MADISONS's policy and views. I recollect it produced a warm dispute, in the course of which I think it very probable I might observe to him my fears that there would not be found virtue enough among that class of men who generally contrive to get into office, to support a free government, and my opinion, that if the present form had a fault, it was its being too weak to stem the torrent of opposition. I might have gone still farther, and given it as my belief, that if these fears should prove well founded, however we might wrangle about forms, the government in the end would settle in one strong enough to support itself: and whenever this should happen, it was an absolute Monarchy or an Aristocracy that I most dreaded; and happy would it be for us in case the present form (to which I declare my attachment in preference of all others) should be found inadequate; if the government should settle in a limited monarchy, because in that the people would still hold a share, which would not be the case in either of the others. It appears to me impossible that Mr. HITE could understand me in any other manner, and I cannot believe he has told it with a view of giving it a different meaning.

As to Mr. THOMPSON, he is a warm politician, and fond of the subject; he has been often at my house, and I have always gratified him in his favorite topic; he, as well as every person with whom I had any conversation on the subject, know that I always spoke of the present Constitution, as one of the best that the wisdom of man could devise for securing the liberties of the people, if our rulers should have virtue enough to support it, and that its only or greatest danger arose from the assiduity of its enemies. Mr. THOMPSON can not but recollect that about the time these same resolutions of Mr. MADISONS's came before Congress, he paid me a visit; that he agreed with me in opinion that they might bring us into the war, and that he stayed with me two days endeavoring to convince me that America ought to engage in it. This brought on a similar argument to the one with Mr. HITE, and led to the same observations from me. Mr. THOMPSON will also recollect that he advocated aristocracy, and myself, a limited monarchy as preferable; but does it follow from hence that Mr. THOMPSON or myself wished to change the present form into either? He knows we did not; and whenever the argument took this turn, it was on a presumption that the government would be done away. This then is the foundation on which the charge is made. I have expressed fears that this government would be too week to bear up against opposition—I have still the same fears—why do we hear such a continual cry against government and all its measures? No one can suppose himself oppressed by it; we all know and feel that there is no oppression, we must therefore suppose that there is some hidden cause for the clamor which the gentlemen in the opposition do not chuse to avow.

For eight years and upwards I have been opposed for always supporting to the utmost of my abilities the present government—I now meet with opposition under the pretence that I am unfriendly to it and with a change, and strange to tell, the opposition in both instances comes from the men who have uniformly been opposed to it themselves from the time of its ratification to the present day. With you, my Fellow-Citizens, the matter rests: if you coolly and deliberately decide for yourselves, and I have no doubt but you will, you must do right. The government is yet in your hands and will continue there as long as you chuse proper men to administer it.

I shall now take notice of two charges which I am told are brought against me, founded on my last address to you; first, it is said I knew that Mr. HENRY was not to be a candidate, and that I had mentioned him only as an excuse to throw away my vote to the prejudice of Mr. JEFFERSON; secondly, that I have insinuated there were charges against Mr. JEFFERSON, without mentioning them particlarly, in order to deceive you. I have as strong reasons to believe that Mr. HENRY is a candidate as that Mr. JEFFERSON is. I have not heard that either has offered; but I have heard, that both should say they would not serve, so that in this they stand equal: this much, however, I can say, that if Mr. HENRY refuses to act I shall not vote for him. And here let me observe, that I never thought seriously of a successor to the present President until my return from Philadelphia in April last; the information I got there induced me to fear that he would retire from office. After some consideration I had determined, that if General WASHINGTON should decline serving longer, I would give my vote, though reluctantly, for Mr. JEFFERSON. This I communicated to several of my friends, and most of them were satisfied with my reasons. I will mention freely what operated on my mind for and against him. I considered firmness of mind in the President of the United States, as one of the most essential qualifications. I had seen, and we now feel the advantages of it in the present President. It is well known that by his firmness the progress of measures, brought forward in the House of Representatives, was stopped, which measures would inevitably have brought us into the war: in this qualification I thought Mr. JEFFERSON deficient. It must be known to many that, in the year 1779, during our struggles against British tyranny, Mr. JEFFERSON was appointed Governor of this state; he discharged the duties of that office with propriety, as far as I know, until the invasion of the state in 1781; when, on the approach of the enemy to the seat of government, he, together with the General Assembly then sitting, were forced to adjourn to Charlottesville, leaving behind the State Records and other valuable papers, which fell into the enemy's hands, and were destroyed; but whether the loss was occasioned by inattention or unavoidable necessity I know not. TARLTON, with a few light-horse, pursued them to Charlottesville, where he took some of the members by surprize; and here Mr. JEFFERSON discovered such a want of firmness as would seem to shew he was not altogether fit to fill the first Executive Office; for, instead of using those talents which all agree he possesses, in directing the necessary operations of defence, he quitted his government by resigning his office. This too was at "a time that tried men's souls." It was at a time when the affairs of America stood in doubtful suspence, and required the exertions of all.—I do not mention this as a crime in Mr. JEFFERSON. I believe he was a friend to his country; it was only intended to shew his want of firmness. On the other hand, he was then the only southern candidate spoken of. It is agreed by all that his talents are inferior to none in America; that he is well acquainted with the policy and interests of the different nations with whom we are connected in commerce; that his situation was favorable to the interest of the Potomac, with respect to the permanent seat of government, (for although I believe there is no danger of Potomac's losing the seat of government, yet Mr. JEFFERSON's appointment would afford an additional security); and above all that his appointment seemed to be the wish of that class of people, which appears to have been dissatisfied with the government or its administration; and to me it appeared of the first

consequence to heal those differences, and if possible put an end to that party spirit which is growing in this country and threatens the destruction of our government and tranquility.

One of the charges against Mr. JEFFERSON to which my former address alludes, is that at a meeting of Mr. BURR, of New-York, a man of considerable talents, and one who has been as violent an opposer to the present government and its administration as any in America, with several gentlemen of this state equally violent in their politics, at Mr. JEFFERSON'S house in October last, the rash and violent measures brought forward in the last session of Congress, which most of us then thought, and I still think would have led this country into a war with Britain, were planned and approved of by Mr. JEFFERSON, who, it is said, wrote to the different Southern members urging them to persevere in the line of conduct there agreed on, in proof of this it is also said a letter of his will be shewn; and should these things be made appear, I cannot hesitate to declare that I will not vote for him.

With respect to Mr. ADAMS, whose conduct has shewn that he is a friend to the present government, it has been the policy of those unfriendly to it to charge him with anti-republican principles, and an attachment to monarchy, and have quoted a book called ADAMS's Defence, to prove that he possesses such sentiments. I have read that book with attention, and find nothing in it to justify the charge. It breathes throughout the whole, as far as I am capable of judging, the purest republican principles.

But greatly to be lamented and to the disgrace of this country, it is said two parties are formed in it, one in favor of the French, and the other the British; I detest them both, and think it may be well feared that with these party principles in our rulers, we may become a prey to one or the other. We are told that Mr. AMES, when he was in this country, said that the people of New-England looked on Mr. ADAMS as a man attached to the British party, and that in his opinion they would vote for Mr. HENRY as President in preference to him. Mr. AMES and the People there know Mr. ADAMS better than we do; and if he made such a declaration, I should think it conclusive evidence. My wish is that we may fix upon such characters as will give their whole attention to the interest of their own country, leaving foreign nations to act for themselves in the same manner if they chuse to do so, and it is for this reason that I do at present feel disposed to vote for Mr. HENRY and Mr. PINCKNEY, as President and Vice President. If these gentlemen should not be candidates, and either Mr. JEFFERSON or Mr. ADAMS must be the President, it would become the duty of your Electors to vote for the one, who, from the best information, may be least exceptionable.

LEVEN POWELL.

September 27, 1796.

PLAISTER of PARIS,
Of the best Quality,
FOR SALE BY
PHILIP MAGRUDER.

JOSIAH CORYTON,
CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

TAKES the earliest opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he has removed his shop from Fairfax Street to Royal Street, two doors north of Prince Street, where he hopes for a continuance of those favours already so liberally bestowed.

Just opened, and for Sale, a neat assortment of FANCY ARTICLES; such as Ladies' Steel and gilt Watch-Chains, Gentlemen's do. Seals, Keys, Necklaces, Fancy Watch-Strings, Lockets, Pins, &c.

N. B. Gilding, Silvering and Lacquering neatly executed.

☞ The Store, formerly occupied by him is to let.

Alexandria, September 30, 1796.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

THE EPISTLE FROM THE YEARLY MEETING,

Held in London, by adjournment, From the 15th to the 25th of the fifth month, 1796, inclusive.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meeting of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

WE find our friends again engaged to send you the salutation of our love in CHRIST; desiring that, as we have been careful not to address you in formality, nor without a fresh belief that it is our duty, so ye may not consider this our epistle as a customary matter, nor read in that disposition that is always seeking after some new thing; but may be willing to consider what parts of it are applicable to your own respective states; and let the expression of our concern for your present and everlasting welfare, receive and retain a sufficient place in your minds.

The account of the sufferings which have been sustained by our friends in Great Britain, as now reported in this meeting, amounts to 8658l. about 1000l. of which consists of distraints for the late assessment for manning the navy; the rest, as usual, are chiefly for the tithes, and demands of a similar nature. The amount of sufferings brought in from Ireland is 2303l. As we are informed that an opinion publicly prevails, that the purpose of these accounts is in order that the sufferings may be reimbursed, we desire friends every where, as occasion may offer, to contradict this opinion, which hath no foundation in truth.

The friends mentioned in our last epistle to be imprisoned on account of our testimony against tithes, still remain prisoners in the county goal of York; objects themselves as well as their afflicted families of the sympathy of their fellow-professors; to whose lot it hath not fallen to experience treatment so rigorous.

We have this year received epistles from our friends of the yearly meetings of North and South Carolina and Georgia, of Virginia, of Pennsylvania, of New-York, and of New-England, evincing their continued concern to support our testimonies and our christian discipline. The inhabitants of the continent, dwelling in fertile regions once possessed by different tribes of Indian natives, are doubtless bound to regard them with benevolence: accordingly we find our friends engaged in an undertaking to furnish them with some of the comforts of civilized life. A fund is raising to supply the expence of instructing them in agriculture, in mechanic arts, and some useful branches of learning.

On examining into the state of our society in these nations, we find cause to believe, that in many parts, the attention of friends is fixing more and more closely, on the excellence of the several testimonies which we are required to bear; and we are persuaded, that were our members universally more loosened in their affection from the profits and friendship of the world, the standard of truth would be more conspicuously and availingly displayed.

Let us consider, Brethren, what is the cause of our dissent from the prevailing opinions and practices of the age. Is it not that we most surely believe that our faith is more consistent with the evangelical purity of the primitive times; and our manners less liable to promote an attachment to a world that passeth away? How then shall we set the candle which has been thus mercifully lighted in any of us, under the bed or the bushel; giving up any part of our testimony be it ever so small, for the sake of ease, or of outward advantage?

The beloved Apostle declared, that "God is light, and that in him is no darkness at all." A manifestation of his divine light, in infinite mercy, is given to every man, to lead him out of the misery of fallen nature, into the eternal fountain of life and light. In every heart, and in every society of people, in which place is given to a kind of unrighteousness, an eclipse of the light necessarily follows as far as the compliance with evil extends; and if this state be continued in, spiritual death must ensue. Wherefore, brethren, in your conduct as individuals, and in the part which ye take in the exercise of the discipline established amongst us, be ye animated to resist every appearance of evil; remembering, that as our heavenly Father cannot unite with darkness, so neither must these unite with it, who desire to attain fellowship with him; in which fellowship our happiness consisteth, both in time and eternity.

In these times of worldly commotion the concern still remains with us, that our brethren may be preserved from joining with any thing that immediately or remotely conduces to promote it. And although of late, we have from year to year testified our desire that friends may take no part in that which renders strife, we still fear all are not sufficiently cautious, or sensible of the advantage of mixing as little as possible with the fluctating politics of the times. For truly, were all concerned to work out their salvation with fear and trembling, the mind would be preserved on its proper centre; and to mix with the multitude in their pursuit of the favourite object of any party, would be dreaded rather than desired.

Respecting the slave trade, though we have no good tidings to proclaim, we feel ourselves unwilling to pass it over in silence. As a body, we have been among the foremost to expose its turpitude; and although it doth not appear at present to be our duty to take any public step, as the advocates of this degraded class of our fellow creatures, we still continue to view the commerce with unremitting abhorrence; and we much desire that no one, once touched with a sense of their complicated woe, may suffer its being thus dreadfully protracted to efface the impression from his memory, or sympathy from his heart.

This meeting hath been very large, and our minds have been much exercised in a travail for the cause of truth. O, friends of every description, how would ye contribute, not only to your own peace as individuals, but to render our assemblies, under the sanction of the Great Master, seasons of rejoicing were ye all to be engaged in earnest, each one for himself, to do away the hurtful and hindering things, which, ye must be sensible, are yet to be found within our borders.

Finally, dear friends, remember the apostolic declaration, "The foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord knoweth them that are his." Strive therefore to become such by obedience to his holy law.

It hath been our uniform and constant testimony, that God hath vouchsafed his grace and good spirit unto the children of men universally as the means of their sanctification. May ye therefore in your several degrees of growth, evince and recommend your belief in it, by dwelling under its holy influence. Again, in gospel affection, we salute you, and bid you farewell.

FROM A LATE PARIS PAPER.

DEATH OF THE BRAVE CAROUGE.

ANECDOTE.

The death of the brave Carouge, a naval lieutenant, and commander of the corvette L'Assemblee Nationale, is one of those events which ought to be handed down to posterity. The following account taken from the *procès verbaux* of the shipwreck of this corvette, arrived on the 16th Fructidor in the third year of the French Republic, and may be added to the numerous examples of generous intrepidity in Frenchmen, and brutal ferocity in the English. Carouge finding himself pursued by an English frigate of the largest size, determined to run aground sooner than become a prey to the enemy. The corvette touches the rocks which are the entry of the river De Treguier. Carouge preserves the utmost composure, cuts down his masts, and gives orders that the boats which had been put to sea to take the vessel in tow, should proceed immediately to land the ship's crew. He is earnestly requested to land himself, but in vain. "My duty and honor, replied he, oblige me to remain the last on board; save yourselves, I am at my post." The boats picked up a part of the the crew. By and by the corvette founders, and the brave Carouge, with the few brave companions who were left behind, sunk to the bottom. Every effort was put in practice to save them. Ensign Rogerie tried to secure the captain. I have done, says he, in his declaration, all in my power to preserve him? I held him a considerable time by the hair, while he continued fast to one of my legs. But perceiving his strength failing, he let me go, saying, "you will perish with me, save yourself my friend, I will not be the cause of your death."

And what were the English doing all this time? They fired upon these unfortunate wretches, and upon the boats which went to pick them up; a number of bullets having fell among the sailors who were swimming. The frigate dispatched three boats to take possession of the corvette and her crew, who discovered nothing but the wrecks of the vessel and the dead corpses of a few unfortunate men, whom their brave comrades were unable to carry off. The remainder reached shore in spite of the English musketry.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

Extract of a letter from New-Braintree, dated Sept. 3.

"On Monday last, I was informed that a Mrs. D***, of that place, a woman of respectability, was missing; it was conjectured she had destroyed herself, but could not be found. On Tuesday morning I was requested with a number of others to seek for her; upon our arrival at her husband's house 4 miles and a half distant from mine, we found Mr. D. with his family, 2 sons and a daughter, full of trouble. The house was a good one, and well furnished; the character of the family, especially the woman, much above par. While the company assembled, was deliberating what route to pursue, a white woman was brought to them, who had some time past associated with an Indian, travelling through the country, and often frequented Mr. D's house—and informed that Mrs. D. had agreed to go to the westward, with the aforementioned Indian, last April; on her threatening to divulge the matter, she wounded her badly; and further threatened her life if she mentioned it; which caused her to remain silent.—Two men instantly set off and overtook them in *Belchetown*; the Indian made his escape, the woman was brought back. They were informed by the ferryman, this was the 7th white woman the Indian had taken across with him in 18 months—one of which was a young woman of respectable family in the town of *Brookfield*—she tarried two months with him in the woods. He has often been heard to boast, that any woman he fancies, will go with him, married or single. Mr. D. has had a conference with his wife at a neighbour's house; where she tarries for the present."

Alexandria, October 1.

On Sunday the 25th ult. ſailed for France, from Philadelphia, General PINCKNEY, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States, to the French Republic, in the room of Mr. MUNROE, who has been recalled.

The appointment of General PINCKNEY to that important ſtation muſt afford ſincere pleaſure to all thoſe who are acquainted with his patriotic virtues and eminent abilities. While his direliction of a moſt lucrative practice in the profeſſion of the law, evinces his patriotiſm in ſacrificing private advantages and domeſtic eaſe to the public good; the ſelection of ſuch a fit character by the Preſident, manifeſts his judicious, vigilant, and unceaſing care of the public good.

The friends of American Independence, and of cordial friendſhip with France, may now congratulate themſelves, that at the ſame time that our miniſter will exert his beſt and ſincereſt endeavors to tighten the bonds of friendſhip between the two republics, on liberal and honorable principles, having always manifeſted a lively intereſt for the French revolution, and a warm attachment to the nation, he will never loſe ſight of thoſe *national* principles which have ever characteriſed him in his military and political career, and which will never ſuffer him to be either the *dupe of foreign intrigues, or the tool of domeſtic faction.*

G. U. S.

The Preſident's farewell addreſs to his countrymen is another gracious teſtimony of his diſintereſted love of his country.

The ſentiments it contains and the principles it inculcates muſt come home to the feeling of every genuine and patriotic American. Such advice from ſuch a citizen, under the preſent circumſtances muſt make the moſt durable impreſſion; it will form the Americans *true political creed;* it will be the Book of Oracles to his ſucceſſors; While they purſue the line there traced, America will be happy and proſperous; if they deviate from it, every deviation will be marked with political calamity. Experience has teſted, under the adminiſtration of the Federal Government, the wiſdom and policy of thoſe principles which are recommended by the Preſident, and which formed the baſis of his adminiſtration; America under it has flouriſhed, has been at peace and has been truly happy. May his ſucceſſor be inſpired with ſimilar ſentiments and inherit his political virtues!

However we muſt regret and deeply regret the retirement of this truly great man, we cannot but rejoice that the moment for retirment is ſingularly auſpicious, and that he retires with unfaded glories. If calamities ſhould again ſurround us, Americans, will know where to ſeek the Saviour of his Country.

G. U. S.

JOSEPH MEACHUM, *a Sovereign Pontiff of the* Shakers, *has lately given the Diſciples of this Sect, as well as the Carnal, or the* "World's People," *an undeniable proof of his* mortality, *by a pretty ſudden deceaſe in the meridian of his years.—The mode of worſhip among theſe believers of the immortality of their animated clay is thus deſcribed in a Maſſachuſett's Paper:*

The different families, &c. are diſtinctly marched in the meeting of worſhip from their different quarters, in two compact files, the men before, with two file leaders in long blue coats, and at their heels the women in two files, with their own leaders. When arrived at the road oppoſite the church, the women file off at their proper door and gate, and the men march on and enter at theirs. Along the back wall is a bench for the leaders of both ſexes apart; the bench oppoſite the middle poſt is the ſtation of the chief elder, when he is permitted ſometimes for a few minutes to fill it, during the worſhip of this inferior order. On his left is the woman's place, and the men's on the right, where the two ſeats on the bench next him are filled by two men, who preſide and are their ordinary ſpeakers. The men on entering form on the floor on the right, ſtanding obliquely in rank and file, and the women in like manner on the left, the two ſects partly facing each other in ſuch poſition, as that the unoccupied floor between them is nearly of the figure of a right-angled triangle, the leaders at the bench in the rectangular point, which is a little opened for them.

On the front ſide the ſpectators are obligingly accommodated with benches the two ſexes apart. Thus ſeated, they face the ſpeaker, and partly face the ranks on either hand.

They wait thus in profound ſilence till all are aſſembled, and a little longer. When thoſe who are ſeated riſe, and the ſinging begins, led by the firſt man in the front row. They modulate their voices much, as in the old way of muſic in the Low Dutch meetings, with this difference, that the leader deals out the ſound, though very irregularly, in threes, like three beats in a bar. This laſts perhaps for eight or ten minutes, without the articulation of any word, excepting now and then O! by the leader. Then the ſpeaker addreſſes them for about as long and a pauſe enſues for about 15 minutes, by way of intermiſſion. After which the ſinging and ſpeaking are repeated in like manner. On the cloſe, their men and women each on their own end of the floor, form in a ſquare body, rank and file, facing the back bench, which is now left by the leaders and filled by a few ſingers, who ſoon begin a tune a little livelier than the former, and the people to ſhove one foot at a time a little ſlowly on the floor and to face as ſoldiers do at a training, but every turn in facing is followed by a bow or low crouch, in a very particular and groteſque manner—bowing the body to an almoſt horizontal poſture—the back a little curved—the knees bending forward—the hands ſprawling forward and downward and the hinder part of each projecting nearly to the face of the next.

This continues a few minutes and the ſervice ends, tho' ſometimes a third ſervice is performed the ſame day.—The ranks are kept on foot through intermiſſion, and all, excepting that now and then part of them change places with ſome ſeated towards the ends of the branches in the intermiſſion and they remain in ranks till again marched off.

ANOTHER SINGULARITY.

EDINBURGH, JUNE 30.

Letter from an officer on board the Reſolution, of 74 guns, commanded by Admiral Murray, dated Bermuda, 4 May.

"In our laſt cruize we met with a very ſtrange occurrence. I boarded a veſſel, in which I found a Frenchman in rags, but who had the air of a gentleman. The veſſel was from an enemy's port, and I ſuſpected this man; I had hardly time to turn the ſubject in my mind, when he addreſſed me in following manner:

"I am, ſir, the Count De Rouverie, eldeſt ſon to the Marquis De Rouverie, who was obliged to fly to America. I was appointed by the Britiſh government Colonel of a regiment of horſe in the iſland of St. Domingo; and, being charged with diſpatches of conſequence to the commander at Martinica, the veſſel in which I was paſſenger was taken, and carried into the French iſland of St. Martin's

"Among my papers were found ſome with the ſignature of De Rouverie. Upon this preſumption, I was ordered to prepare for the guillotine. Being able to ſpeak Engliſh very well, I perſiſted in being an American, and that thoſe papers belonged to a gentleman who had been dead ſome time. All this was in vain. I was ordered for execution, and the dreadful inſtrument of death was hanging over me, when this humane man (pointing to the Captain of the ſhip) ſaved me from inſtant deſtruction, by ſtepping forward and ſwearing that he knew my birth and parentage, and accuſing them of being about to take the life of an American.

"We ſupplied the Count with every thing he wanted, and departed."

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Betſey,	Chippen,	St. Croix
	Hope, Fry,	New-York
Schooner John Vinning,	Davidſon,	Do.
	Mary, Davenport,	Baltimore
	Preſident, Lammond,	Do.
Sloop Polly,	Mann,	Do.
	Betſey, Brown,	Do.
	Republican, Hill,	Norfolk
	Betſey, Rhodes,	Do.
	Sally, Wood,	Boſton

CLEARED.

Schooner Jeruſha,	Stevens,	Charleſton
	Betſey, Luce,	Boſton
Sloop Lucinda,	Chapman,	Do.

PHILADELPHIA. SEPT. 23.

Extract of a letter from Doctor Meaſe, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated State Iſland, September 27.

"The ſchooner Suſannah, captain Carſon, left Barbadoes the 31ſt Auguſt arrived here on Sunday, Mr. Madacks the owner on board, who informs me, that a few days before he left Barbadoes a frigate arrived there from Gibraltar, diſpatched by admiral Man; and it was ſaid that the French fleet in company with the Spaniſh fleet, were about ſailing from Cadiz, and their deſtination expected to the Weſt-Indies, and that the Spaniards had 40,000 men in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar. The frigate took three Spaniſh ſhips on her paſſage, and ſent them to Jamaica until it ſhould be determined whether war has been actually declared between the two nations, one was ſuppoſed to be worth 125,000 l. ſeveral privateers had ſailed from Barbadoes to cruiſe againſt the Spaniards."

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 23.

FROM FRANCE.

Capt. Bennet, who arrived on Wednesday, from Bayonne, in France, had a paſſage of 44 days. The only paper that he brought out with him, and which was of the 3d of Auguſt, he gave to the lieutenant of a French frigate, which boarded him. That paper contained accounts of the capture of Frankfort, and mentioned, that after its firſt capture, the Auſtrians again got poſſeſſion of it; but the French ſucceeded in retaking and holding the city. After the capture of Frankfort the ſiege of Mentz commenced—A war between Spain and England was expected. An Engliſh frigate had been taken by the Terrible, of 74 guns, and carried into a ſmall harbour called the Paſſage. Proviſions of every kind were cheap; and Brandy about 7 or 8 livres per velt.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 26.

By the arrival of the ſhip Nancy, capt. Johnſon, on Saturday, 42 days from Liſbon, we have a further confirmation of the hoſtile meaſures announcing a war between Spain and Britain, it is further added that an army of 50,000 Portugueſe had been ordered to the frontiers to oppoſe the threatened inroads of the French.

The following is an extract from a letter of an American in Liſbon, to his brother in this city, dated "Liſbon, Auguſt 11, 1796.

"Ever ſince I have been here there has been the greateſt appearance of a rupture between Spain and England, and it has at length taken place; Spain has ſhut its ports againſt England, and it was reported yeſterday, and currently believed, that a part of the Spaniſh fleet had ſailed in conjunction with the French, their deſtination unknown.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile houſe in Liſbon, to their friend in this city, dated 11th Auguſt.

"The political ſituation of Portugal becomes very critical, ſince it is no longer to be doubted, that WAR will immediately take place between England and Spain. A Spaniſh ſquadron ſailed from Cadiz, in company with the French veſſels of war which had been ſo long there, under the command of Admiral Richery. It is ſaid alſo, that the French have demanded a paſſage through Spain, for 50,000 troops, nominally deſtined againſt Gibraltar."

We have ſeen other letters from Liſbon by this arrival, the contents of which are nearly the ſame. One of them, however, ſays, that trade with Holland goes on the ſame as if no *declaration* had been made.

Yeſterday ſailed from this port, with a pleaſant weſterly breeze, the ſhips America and Rajah, for India—and the ſhips Belvedere, and North Carolina, for London,

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SEPTEMBER 27.

Yeſterday morning ſailed from this port, the ſhip America, captain Jacobs, of 700 tones and 20 guns, for Madraſs (Eaſt Indies) Hugh Smith, Eſq. of this city went paſſenger in the above veſſel.

ALBANY, SEPT. 19.

A number of bales of goods marked "For the Six Nations," have been lately received in this city, and tranſmitted by land to Schenectady, from whence they will be ſent in large boats to the Indian Country. Theſe goods are on account of the United States.

DIED.—At Northumberland, Pennſylvania, on the 21ſt inſt. Mrs. Prieſtley, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Prieſtley—"Woes clutter—rare are ſolitary woes."—Scarcely recovered from the ſhock occaſioned by the death of his youngeſt ſon, the venerable Philoſopher has again ſevere cauſe to exerciſe the virtues of patience, reſignation and fortitude, which he ſo eminently poſſeſſes.

A few days ſince a ſmall brig was launched at Philadelphia, with all her maſts, yards and ſpars ſtanding, ſails bent, &c. Having a conſiderable diſtance to run before ſhe ſtruck the water, the ſpectacle was rendered very pleaſing. The novelty of the ſight, attracted ſeveral hundred ſpectators.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Tueſday the 4th inſt. will be ſold at Public Vendue, at the Dwelling-houſe of James Irwin, all his

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN Furniture.

Except what is diſpoſed of at private ſale, conſiſting of Feather Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. The ſale will begin at 11 o'clock. Some uſeful Books will be offered for ſale at the ſame time.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who may have any of his Books in their poſſeſſion, are requeſted to return them before the ſale begins.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

October 1.

NOTICE.

MY wife Catharine having eloped from my bed and board, I hereby caution all perſons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to be anſwerable after this publication.

MAURICE MOORE.

Clifton Mills, Sept. 14.

ELEGANT SONNET.

BY THE EARL OF ORFORD.

AS the Mole's silent stream crept pensive along,
And winds murmur'd solemn the willows among,
On the green turf complaining a Swain lay reclin'd—
And wept to the River, and sigh'd to the Wind.

In vain (he cry'd) Nature has waken'd the Spring;
In vain blooms the Violet, the Nightingales Sing;
To a Heart full of Sorrow, no Beauties appear—
Each Zephyr's a Sigh, and each Dew-Drop's a Tear!

In vain my SOPHIA has graces to move
The Fairest to envy, the wisest to love;
Her presence no longer gives joy to my eye,
Since without her to live, is more pain than to die!

O, that SLUMBER his pinions would over me spread,
And paint but her image, in dreams, in her stead;
The beautiful vision would soften my pain!
But Sleep's a relief I solicit in vain!

JUST IMPORTED AND FOR SALE
BY
JOHN CLARE,

At Mr. Marsteller's store Prince-Street,
At a moderate advance for Cash, or approved Notes at 60 Days,

20 pieces Chocolate Chintz Callicoes.
54 doz. Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs.
10 doz. do. do. Shawls.
39 doz. Black Silk Handkerchiefs.
30 doz. Check Linen do.
86 ends Clouded and Twilled Nankeen.
1 box White Thread Edgings, containing 57 pieces.
A few Demies, Muslins, &c.
24 English Saddles.
5 doz. do. Snaffle, Weymouth, &c. Bridles.
26 Best Plated Fashionable Snaffle Bitts.
9 doz. Horse Brushes.
9 doz. 5 and 7 Barred Curry-Combs.
80 doz. Silver, Gilt, and Plated Elegant Garnished Whips.

The Saddles and Bridles, which are warranted, will be sold singly; Curry-Combs, Brushes, and Whips by the half dozen: and all the other articles by the piece only.

June 28.

FOR SALE.

A full blood English dark chesnut Mare,

SIX years old, fourteen hands and an half high imported in the Elizabeth, Captain Kennedy, from Liverpool, was landed the 15th June, 1795.

She was bred by Mr. Richardson of Brough, near Appleby, Westmoreland; was got by Norton-Conyers, (own brother to Rockingham) out of Merryless which was got by Eclipse. Norton-Conyers got by Highflyer, Dam Purity, by Match'em, out of Mr. Pratt's Squirt mare by Squirt, sire of Marsk and Syphon, and grandsire of Eclipse, &c. &c.

Independent of her qualities as a Racer, she is well made for a brood Mare, and of the best stock England ever produced.

For particulars enquire of John Clare Prince-Street. Alexandra. July 26.

FOR SALE.

An Elegant Harpsichord,

LATELY IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND.

THIS beautiful Instrument has two rows of keys, five stops, and is said to have cost eighty-five guineas, It will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 20. 3wep.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT Hundred and fifty eight acres of Land, situate in Loudoun County, within two miles of Middleburgh. This tract is at present divided into five tenements, on which are comfortable farm houses, and the land is well calculated for farming. The terms of sale may be known upon application to Major Powell, in Middleburg, or to the subscriber. JOHN D. ORR.

Sept. 8. tf

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders in the additional Capital of the Potomack Company are required to pay to William Hartshorne, Treasurer, on or before the first day of November next, twenty per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

☞ In consequence of a failure in payment by the holders of one share in the additional Capital of the Potomack Company, the said share will be exposed to sale by public auction, at the Union Tavern in George-Town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the first Monday of November next.

Those who may have business with the Directors will please to take notice, that their meetings will be held alternately on the first Monday in each month, at George-Town and Alexandria.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.
JAMES KEITH,
J. TEMPLEMAN. } Direct'rs
JOHN MASON,

George-Town, Sept. 13.

ALL persons who are interested are desired to take notice, that I Jacob Michael of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, purchased of Mary Magdalena Henneuger, daughter of John Frederick Hennenger, late of the town of Alexandria, in the state aforesaid, deceased, all the right and interest which she had in equity or otherwise to any lands of which the said John Frederick died seized. And the said Mary Magdalena having been born in Germany, and not rendered a citizen of the United States; I do intend to petition the next Assembly to confirm the right transfered to me by the said Mary Magdalena, and to grant unto me the interest of the state in any land of which the said John Frederick died seized.

JACOB MICHAEL.

September 1.

ALL who are or may be interested, are desired to take notice, that I intend to apply to the Assembly at the next Session, for an act to grant to me and my heir, that piece of ground in the town of Alexandria, with the improvements thereon, which John Frederick Henninger of the said town lately died seized. ANN SPADDEN.

Sept. 17.

Fredericksburg Races.

THE former meeting of the subscribers to the Races to be run near Fredericksburg being very thin, and the rules established by said meetings being thought by a number of said subscribers, this day assembled, inadmissible; the following rules and regulations are finally agreed upon, viz.

The Races will commence on the third Tuesday in October next, over the course on the ground of Mann Page, Esq.

The first day's Purse, Four hundred dollars, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding.

The second day Three hundred dollars, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the winning horse the first day only excepted.

And the third day for the balance of the subscription, together with the entrance money; free for any horse, mare or gelding the winning horses the two preceding days only excepted.

No person or persons will be permitted to start horse, mare, or gelding, for either day's purse, unless he shall subscribe ten dollars, and pay an entrance of eight dollars.

The first day's race four mile heats; the second three mile heats; and the third, two mile heats; carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the late Bowling-Green Jockey Club.

☞ Subscribers are directed to pay immediately unto Mr. Larkin Stanard, the amount of their several Subscriptions, who is authorised to act as treasurer, to have the field in proper order, &c.

Fredericksburg, Sept. 1.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WOMAN who has been used to do the work of a waiting maid—can be expert when she pleases, and I believe her to be honest. Enquire at the Printing Office.

Sept. 27.

One Guinea Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Little Falls of Potomack, about two weeks ago, NEGRO CHARLES, about 25 years of age 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and has a lacid countenance. He went, it is believed, towards Alexandria. The above reward will be paid for securing him in gaol, so that he may be had again.

JOSEPH FORREST.

George-Town, September 7.

Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a power of Attorney, which is of record in Prince William county, from Mrs. Catharine Douglass of Scotland, and her daughters; the subscriber will sell that valuable and very productive FARM on Cedar Run in the said county, which is conveyed by Robert Brent, deceased, and Ann his wife, to the executors of James Douglass for the purpose in his will mentioned being part of the well known Brenton Tract.

It contains about 850 acres of which a small part is under lease, during the life of an old lady. The whole of the farm is inclosed and divided into 3 fields, on one of which will be sown this season 200 bushels of wheat of the first quality. A small part only of this land remains in woods; but if the purchaser or purchosers shall choose, along with this farm will be sold 150 acres near it, 110 of which are supposed to be heavily covered with timber, valuable for building as well as fencing, both these tracts are within 14 miles miles of Dumfries, 18 from Occoquan mills, and 35 from Alexandria.

If it be the choice of the purchaser, he may, with this farm buy the slaves (which are valuable,) the stock and all the farming utensils.

The tract of land on Aquia creek, on which Mrs. Douglass formerly did live, containing about 250 acres, and which has been conveyed to the executors of Mr. Douglass in the manner above mentioned, is also for sale, by virtue of the said power of attorney. On this land is a valuable body of Free-stone, and the navigation is as good as any on the creek—there are two tenements on it but no lease. It is distant from Fredericksburg, about 13 miles; from Dumfries, 12; and is below the quarries belonging to the Public.

Purchasers upon paying down, at Christmas next, one third of the purchase money, may then have possession; and annual instalments for the remainder, at two, (or if a very favorable price be offered) at three payments. ALEX. HENDERSON.

Dumfries, Virginia, }
August 20. } 3wep

Bank of Alexandria,

JUNE 16, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up. By order of the board.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank Paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the Money to be paid at the time of subscribing.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
At his store on Harper's Wharf,

French Brandy in Pipes

or barrels; Jamaica spirits in hhds. or bbls. several hundred gallons New-England rum; whiskey in tierces or barrels; claret wine in tierces; excellent port wine in pipes or smaller quantities; Malaga and Lisbon wines in pipes or quarter casks; byson, hyson skin and other teas; loaf sugar by the barrel or loaf; moist do. of different qualities, by the hhd. or barrel; St. Ube's salt, any quantity above 3 bushels at 4/3 per do. under, 4/6; Liverpool salt in bag as imported at 22s. per sack; do. by the bushel 4/6; excellent cured herrings at five dollars per barrel. Purchasers, by applying, will find it to their advantage, as I am determined to sell on reasonable terms.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

ALEXANDER SMITH

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has selected and intends to have always for sale, the best FLOUR for family use.—He also begs leave to inform the Public that he has on hand an extensive assortment of BOULTING CLOTHS, warranted to be of the first quality, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, at his Warehouse on Union street.

Sept. 15. t. f.

A House to be rented in

Battle-Town, finished for a store. The store room is 18 feet square, the compting, 12 by 18, with a good stone chimney. Both rooms are lined with plank. For terms apply to the subscriber in Battle-Town. JOHN NEAL.

Oliver Price will, on reasonable terms, board six or eight creditable persons.

Sept. 17.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of this state, by the mayor and commonalty of the town of Alexandria, to incorporate with the said town, the several additions lately laid out, and adjoining thereto; also to alter the day of holding the Court of Hustings, and to enlarge the jurisdiction thereof.

Alexandria, August 16. 2 m.

IN COUNCIL, August 24.

ORDERED, That a petition be presented to the next Assembly, to empower the Mayor and Commonalty in all cases where proprietors of the ground will not pay the taxes assessed upon his ground, and the cost of removing those nuisances which may be found upon the grounds held by them, to sell so much of their ground as will be necessary to raise the taxes so assessed, and the money which may be expended in removing the nuisance from such person's ground. JONAH THOMPSON,

MAYOR.

FOR SALE.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Richard Lee, of Lee Hall, in Westmoreland County, the following tracts of Land, viz:

ONE lying in Berkely County, at the head of Dry-Run, on both sides thereof, (this tract, in a former advertisement, was supposed to be situated in the neighbourhood of Martinsburg, but from more accurate information, it must lie in the valley in which the town of Bath stands) and containing 245 acres; and four other tracts in Hampshire county, one lying on the drains of Gibson's run, a branch of the North River of Great Cacapehon, containing 226 acres.—One other on the timber ridge & drains of Crooked Run of Little Cacapehon, near the land of Samuel Pritchard, containing 159 acres (these two tracts, are about 30 miles above Winchester, near the State road leading to the Western waters, and will be shewn by Mr. Rees Pritchard, or Mr. James Carruthers, living in the neighbourhood.)—And two adjoining tracts on the river Potowmac, about 15 miles above Bath containing 457 acres, of which 50 acres are prime bottom, and 70 or 80 acres second bottom. The rest is mountainous and generally covered with small pine. There is a tolerable dwelling house on these tracts, and thirty acres of bottom cleared, which are leased to a Mr. Bayley for two years to come, at the rate of ten pounds per annum. These tracts of land, if not previously disposed of, will be sold to the highest bidder in the town of Winchester, on the 6th day of October next, being the second day of the next district court, to be held thereat. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, one third in twelve months, and the other third in eighteen months from the day of sale. For the last payments, bonds with approved securities will be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Administrator of Richard Lee, with the will annexed.

August 30.

Two Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Dr. Cooke in this town, on Sunday night, the 18th inst, a stout BAY GELDING, full seventeen hands high, seven or eight years old, a natural trotter, having a small star in his forehead, shod all round, his fetlocks and ears have been trimmed last week; has white specks or films in both eyes. He is in middling order, his hoofs appear very tender, and his sholders are marked with the collar. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the Horse at Mr. M'Knight's stable.

Sept. 20.

Contracts for Cut-Stone.

SUCH Stone cutters as choose to contract for cut-stone, wanted for the Locks at the Great Falls, may by application to me at the City of Washington, or at the Great-Falls of Potomack, know the scantling as also the terms of contract.

N. B. A bond and ashler is prepared for the inspection of any person disposed to give in a propolals.

C. MYERS,
Enginier to the Potomack Company.

ty of Washington, 19.

I wish to take a young man

of good character, to the study of Medicine.

JAMES CRAIK.

August 20.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.